BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATIONIST

INDUSTRIAL UNITY: STRENGTH — OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FEDERATED LABOR PARTY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — POLITICAL UNITY: VICTORY

PUBLISHED IN INTERESTS OF ALL WORKERS

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SCOTS EMIGRATION

Scotsmen Are Known the World Over as Successful Colonizers—Struggle for Democracy

VERY RADICAL IN POLITICS

Prior to Great War Scotland Had Higher Standard of Education Than England

Farewell to the woodlands high covered with snow,
Farewell to the heaths and green valleys below;
Farewell to the forests and wild hanging woods;
Farewell to the torrents and loud pouring floods. —Burns.

WITH sorrow, and oftentimes resentment, in their hearts, and, with the foregoing sentiments on their lips, succeeding generations of Scotsmen have watched the fast receding shores of their native land grow dim and vanish, and have turned with set faces and renewed hopes to a strange and unknown future across the sea.

In a collection of Scottish proverbs, compiled by Archbishop Beaton, of Glasgow, about the time of the reformation, we find the following: "A Scotsman and a Newcastle grindstone travel a' the world o'er." Which goes to prove that at that remote date, Scotsmen in common with the product of the Northumbrian quarries had become known as extensive travellers; and, let us hope, that their worth had been recognized as being quite up to the standard of the sandstone.

To determine whence came the inherent disposition of the Scots to rove would be a very wide, although a very interesting subject; but the intention of this article being to discover a reason for the extensive immigration from Scotland at the present time narrows the subject very considerably.

It is, therefore, sufficient to say that from mediaeval times when they were known over Europe as very serviceable men at arms or soldiers of fortune, from their colonizing efforts, such as the Darien scheme and the early Canadian settlements, to the present day, Scotsmen have been known the world over as successful colonizers. There is scarcely a family in Scotland to-day which cannot speak with pride of some member who has made good in remote parts of tht world.

Politically, Scots have always been progressive or advanced in their views, and the advanced wing of the liberal party, better known as the "radicals" always received most of their strength from the Scottish constituencies, with the exception of the cities and districts under the sway of the landed aristocracy, Scotland had been notoriously radical since the union.

These sentiments had been aggravated by the actions of the nobility whose activities we may have an opportunity of considering at some early date; and the work of Robert Burns, who in Scotland carried out the work which Rousseau was carrying on in France, the first paving the way for a democratic Scotland, the latter laying the foundations of the French revolution.

Prior to the outbreak of war in 1914, Scotland had established a very much higher standard of elementary education than her southern neighbor in addition to a much more liberal criminal code. Animated by a desire for knowledge, the workers had established in the evening schools, classes for the study of industrial history and economics, and there was scarce a district in the industrial centres where the I. L. P. had not established a study class in these subjects.

Particularly on the Clydeside where the casual, on and off, conditions of labor were the source of endless controversy between the employers and the unions, was this evident; and, in ten years, this was responsible for a great change in the political outlook.

The unions were controlled by avowedly socialistic leaders. Shop stewards controlled the workers in the shops to a man; and in the Glasgow forty-hour strike, in the early days of 1910, was the maiden effort of an avowedly revolutionary proletariat. They failed, it is true, but they were able to shew their tremendous strength in the face of machine guns and bayonets.

The industrial collapse which followed the cessation of hostilities created favorable conditions for the spread of this revolutionary propaganda; and the workman, who remained unconvinced, generally known by the name of Henry Dubb, began to realize that a man might be unemployed and yet be a perfectly respectable man and also a man who would be willing to work were work procurable.

To-day Great Britain is at the beginning of a new era; the country is fairly evenly divided in opinion, Scotland and Wales being overwhelmingly socialist, the cathedral towns of England and the rural districts being the mainstay of the orthodox parties, and there is a growing realization of the fact, that anything may happen.

There is, therefore, a steadily growing exodus to the colonies—firstly, of the middle class, who have saved considerably money and wsih to conserve same; secondly, of the artisan class, who see a long period of unsettled labor conditions before them, and who in consideration of their families are using their savings in establishing themselves in more settled surroundings; and, lastly, the young men, who have become conscious of the rottenness of the political system and tired to death of the low standard of living.

We know that many of them are doomed to disappointment, but let us not be resentful of their coming for they are brave men and women, with the light of a new understanding shining in their eyes, and with the spirit of comradeship in their hearts. They have hitched their wagon to a star and will stand with their Canadian brothers shoulder to shoulder in the coming struggle for true democracy.

A Call to Service

NEVER in the history of the human race have we been more in need of the assistance of right-thinking men and women, who feel the call to serve their fellows, than we are today.

The time has come when we cannot afford to longer shirk our duty to mankind, if we would prove ourselves worthy citizens of our land. To stand back and allow your fellows to struggle alone with the odds against them is cowardly. Things do not happen of themselves. Conditions are not going to improve unless we set out deliberately to bring about such a happy state.

The **Federated Labor Party of British Columbia** offers you an opportunity to join in the fight. It offers you an avenue through which to express your better self in an endeavor to bring about the emancipation of the great mass of humanity, Can there be a more worthy service?

Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 8 p.m., room 3, 319 Pender Street West. Send in your application to join, to this address.

POLICY OF LABOR

Relation Between Economics and Politics—Imperialism and Capitalism

VAST SOURCES MAN-POWER

Colored Populations Open Up Tremendous Field for Exploitation by Capitalists

THERE is a direct relation between economics and politics. Imperialism is a development of capitalism, and the workers may rest assured that any proposals made in the name of imperial unity of an economic character are in the interests of capitalism. The vast sources of man-power, especially of the colored population, open up a tremendous field for exploitation. The development of tropical medicine is making equatorial regions more healthy and before long, production, now confined to the temperate zones, will be carried on in the tropics. If the white worker wishes to save himself from the results of such competition, he has got to recognize the oneness of the working class, irrespective of color. This is fundamental if the socialist ideal which is as follows. is to become practical.

1. The control, leading to the imperial ownership, of the means of transpotation and communications—shipping, cables and wireless.

2. The development of the public works and utilities of the crown colonies, etc., by capital controlled by an imperial economic committete on behalf of the whole empire. No concessions of land should be granted to individuals or corporations.

3. Where colored populations are in a majority, education, particularly in regard to agriculture, should be provided. The land should be preserved for native occupation; and a two-fold educational system be devised, whereby, on the one hand, they should be encouraged to increase their productivity; and, on the other, to raise their standard of life.

4. The control of all exports and imports between the various parts of the empire, the only purchaser being an imperial economic committee, or a purchasing board representative of the whole empire, which shall fix the price for sale, and, if it be necessary, ration each area. Wheat and meat might be chosen for a commencement.

5. The encouragement of co-operation, between those engaged in industries not yet developed, on a mass production or large scale basis. The provision of credit facilities for such.

6. Population, in some parts of the empire, may tend to trench on the means of subsistence. There should be, therefore, thought out a policy, or family migration, with land settlement between the white and colored portions of the empire.

7. A universal forty-eight hour week and a factory code, based on that which is best in the empire, to be common in all industrial districts, whether the labor be white or colored.

8. Wherever white and colored work side by side at the same work, the white rates of pay to prevail.

In conclusion it must be born in mind that the interests of the workers are the same the world over. We cannot put a ring fence around ourselves. If we do, we shall only promote further antagonisms in the world. The imperialistic ambitions of the five groups are leading straight to another world war.

ANNUAL MEETING

Burnaby Branch of B. C. Federated Labor Party Hold Election of Officers

COUN. NEVILLE PRESIDENT

McKay Branch in Future Known as S. W. Burnaby—Monthly Meetings

[By Our Own Correspondent]

BURNABY.—The annual meeting of the Burnaby branch of the B. C. Federated Labor party was held at the Oddfellows' hall, McKay, on Thursday last, September 4. A number of labor men from other parts of Burnaby attended the meeting, and steps are being taken to organize branches in North Burnaby, Hastings townsite and the Broadview district. Owing to the formation of new branches, the McKay branch will be known in future as the S. W. Burnaby branch of the B. C. Federated Labor party. Election of officers took place and Councillor Neville was elected president; J. A. Jenkins, vice-president; J. Walsh, secretary, and H. Stanley Bate, treasurer. The party will hold their monthly meetings at Oddfellows hall, McKay, the first Thursday in each month for the next six months.

Miss Bondfield, M. P., Replies

A reply has been received from Miss Margaret Bondfield, British labor M.P., by the secretary of the B. C. Federated Labor party, expressing her regrets at being likely unable to address any meeting during her visit. She is coming, she explained, to Canada in charge of a government delegation whose main object is to obtain first-hand information regarding the system of child migration from England to Canada. The itinery of the delegation has not been finally settled, but it was felt that, with the time at their disposal, it would be quite unlikely that they could visit Vancouver, and that, even if such a visit could be arranged, it would be of such a short duration as to preclude any possibility of her addressing a meeting.

BURNABY AND LABOR

[By Our Burnaby Correspondent]

"WILL Labor M. L. A. Have to Resign? Frank Browne of Burnaby Refused Leave of Absence by Municipal Council." The above heading appeared in to-night's Province, followed by a report of the Burnaby's council decision not to alow Mr. Browne leave of absence to attend the forthcoming session of the provincial legislature at Victoria.

One councillor said that Mr. Browne did not ask permission of the council before accepting nomination as a candidate. Did Mr. McLean ask permission? Would Mr. McLean have been granted leave of absence had he been successful? It would be rather interesting to have those two questions answered by the Burnaby council. It is sated that another accountant would have to be appointed to take Mr. Browne's position during his absence. This statement does not reflect much credit on the municipal hall staff if there is no clerk capable of taking over another clerk's duties. But is this so, and what happens when other members of the staff are away on holidays or sick? Why can some members of the staff take three months leave of absence to visit the old country and their places kept open? Not long ago one official was granted three months leave and full pay for the first two months leave, and yet they refuse Mr. Browne leave without pay. We know a little about the annual financial statement, which by the way, is not touched until early in January. To say the least all the above objections are purely plausible excuses and will not be acceptable to the majority of tax payers and voters in Burnaby who returned Mr. Browne to represent them. There are times when a council can overstep their authority and when they forget that they are the servants of the people and not their employers, and it is the hope of the writer that they will reconsider their decision at their next meeting and not close their eyes to the writing on the wall or be influenced by parties wishing to be spiteful and playing politics.

Neither must we forget the wider issue of protecting our representatives and seeing that they are properly remunerated and their positions made as secure as it is possible, otherwise we **shall never be able to hold** good conscientious men in our ranks. It is up to the workers to get behind the men they elect as their representatives. We must see that they are well paid and free to devote their full energies in solving the problems we have to face in our social life in the same way as we pay our medical officers of health, engineers to provide us with roads, schoolmasters to teach our children, etc., etc., instead of leaving our problems in the hands of politicians to fool with as in the past.

Birth Control Meeting

A meeting of those interested in the movement for birth control will be held in the Vancouver Women's building to-night (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. Arrangements will be made for the forthcoming conference, to be held during November, at which Mrs. Margaret Sanger will be present All interested are welcome.

Man's obligations do not tend toward the past. We know of nothing that binds us to what is behind; our duty lies ahead.—C. Richet.

Notice of Meeting

ALL MEMBERS of the Federated Labor Party are requested to be present at the next regular meeting of the party, which is to be held in room 3, 319 Pnder Street West, Wednesday evening, September 17, 1924, at 8 p.m.

It will be necessary for the party to make such nominations as it may see fit, for the offices of Aldermen, School Trustees, and Park Commissioners, for the coming civic elections. These nominations will, in turn, be placed before the next meeting of the Canadian Labor party, with which the F. L. P. is at present affiliated, for their endorsation or otherwise.

It is hoped that the members of the party will turn out, and give to these matters the attention that they rightly deserve. If labor is to assume the responsibility of governing, in the not distant future, then it is up to those who have the interests of labor at heart to see to it that proper representatives are chosen to guide the destinies, not only of their city and province, but of their party, which stands for the emancipation of the masses.

THE GREAT RIVALS

Between World-Groups Extensive Competition Exists—France and United States

PRODUCTION INCREASES

Although Britain Enlarges Empire War Practically Destroyed Her Continental Markets

THE British empire alone is not, as the others are to a great extent, a geographical unit. It may be grouped into (a) the self-governing dominions which are capitalist nations; (b) possessions, called dependencies, protectorates and mandated territories, such as India, Egypt, the Sudan, etc.; and (c) naval stations and strategical points, like Gibraltar. India and Egypt are becoming capitalist countries, and the one demands dominion self-government, and the other complete independence. Between these world-groups there is considerable rivalry which has not been modified by the results of the war. In fact, it has been said that in entering the war to destroy her commercial rival (Germany) Britain has created two greater rivals in France and America. Although Britain increased her empire, the war has practically destroyed her continental markets—a serious position to her, as a nation dependent very largely on its export trade. Further, the potential capacity of production of the non-British groups has enormously increased since the war.

Golf Course to Pay Fair Wages

Negotiations between Reeve Brooks and Councillor Hardy of South Vancouver, with the C. P. R. in regard to the insertion of a fair wage clause in the proposed golf course agreement have been successful.

A humble slave I despise; a rebellious slave I respect.—Wendell Phillips.

The bold idealism of to-day may seem mere common sense to-morrow. —H. G. Wells.

BANKERS CONTROL

Reparations Settlement Shows Who Are Real Governors of World

GERMANY'S FATE SEALED

Big Money Interests Always Start and Continue and End War

[By Worker]

THE RECENT reparations settlement shows very clearly who are the real governors of the world—not those whom we vote into parliament or who take up cabinet positions, as some people think, but the men with the money.

America was well represented when the conference opened on July 15, and also on the three committees constituted. Hughes, the American secretary of state, turned up later, though in an unofficial capacity. It was he who informed MacDonald that American and British bankers could not accept the terms arrived at at that time, and suggested a meeting between these bankers and the French delegates. The next day a meeting was arranged, but nothing could be agreed upon, as the bankers were trembling for the safety of their money.

On July 23, the American secretary of the treasury Andrew Mellon, turned up—unofficially, of course. By this time the French papers were demanding that Herriot abandon his undignified posistion of engaging in a scrap with American citizens, and the French parliament intimated that it would let the Dawes plan die rather than accept the terms insisted upon by the New York bankers.

However, by August 2, an agreement was reached; in other words, the bankers were satisfied and the fate of Germany was sealed. But not of Germany alone, but of the rest of Europe, particularly of Britain, and it is safe to say that there cannot be prosperity for the working classes for another 50 years—providing capitalism is allowed to last so much longer. The German people, the working classes, are paying the penalty for German's guilt (?) and the British working classes are paying for the "victory." And the tragedy is that the working classes had really nothing to do with the war. The big money interests always start and continue and end war. They have no consideration whatever for human life; as the reparations business shows, their only concern is the safety of their dollars. The Russo-Japanese war was only stopped because American capitalists began to be afraid for their huge loans; the great war could have been stopped several times before the armistice, but the financial fruits were not quite ripe, and now Germany has to be re-established economically for further exploitation of the working classes.

Under such circumstances there is every excuse for class hatred. For the conditions under which people have to live, breed that blind reasoning hatred and distrust which often expend themselves in mere vaporings, which the master need not fear at all. After all, our only salvation lies in an understanding of the situation and an uncompromising fight against capitalism; and, incidentally, against the wars of capitalism.

The Growth of Empire

After the war of 1914-18, it was apparent that the world was divided into five groups, namely (1) America, (2) British empire, (3) Far East, (4) France, and (5) Middle Europe and French Africa. The United States of America seeks to gain control through its finance, leaving to each state its apparant political independence, and, consequently, she is extending her hold over Southern America, the West Indies, Canada and Newfoundland. The oil, coal, iron and wheat of the two last mentioned are singularly attractive.

In difficulty alone does the nobility of great souls prove itself—Schiller.

IN FAR-AWAY INDIA

Present-Day Conditions in That Country of Great Wealth and Fearful Poverty

UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG

System of Forced Labor Badly Paid—Attempts Made to Organize Workers

WE give below extracts from a letter of R. N. Chaudhary the secretary of a society in India (whose aims are mentioned) and who is at present awaiting the result of his trial for sedition.

Rajputane and Central India are divided into more than a hundred native states, each ruled by an Indian prince, under the suzerainty of the British government. The object of my society is to work for the uplift of the masses in these provinces. Ninety-five per cent. of the population is the agricultural and laboring community. There is practically no education among them, and an exorbitent system of land revenue, coupled with numerous cases, compels them to live lives of starvation. They have no political rights, i.e., they can neither start journals, hold public meetings or bind themselves in associations for their well-being. Their greatest disability is the system of forced labor which is either ill-paid or under-paid. Under this system, which is veritably modern slavery, any official can compel a worker, his wife or children to do odd jobs, from carrying burdens to making roads with little or no remuneration. This system works at its highest when the British officer, who is styled the political resident and lives at the court of each native prince, tours in the native territories. The present political agent, Mr. Holland, went so far as to tour in several native states and sing the praises of the hated system.

The masses of these two provinces, as of one-third of India, are thus being crushed under the double heel of the Indian autocrat and the British bureaucrat. It is amid these masses and these conditions that my society has to work. . . . Our workers accept only the barest necessities of life, and have to renounce all family and worldly relations, except the service of the toiling poor. Chief among our activities are:

1. The publication of a weekly vernacular journal.

2. Preparation of the masses to refuse to do forced labor and pay excessive land taxes and cesses; to boycott all foreign and mill-made cloth; and to give up liquor and opium.

3. Establishment of arbitrary courts, village schools, co-operative societies and village protection societies, and the spread of home-spun and hand-woven cloth made in the villages.

This is a very modest programme, and its fulfilment has been strictly confined to peaceful means throughout. Yet the native princes, more often than not, instigated by the British political officer, have met the movement with a cruel hand. The reason is not far to seek. The native prince aristocrat has, nevertheless, the germs of ancient Indian culture, and chivalrous tradition forbids him to resort to brute force against the peaceful and unarmed. But the British bureaucrat, steeped in the selfishness born of a capitalist and imperialist outlook, has no such scruples; and he it is that views the slightest awakening of the masses with the greatest alarm.

As a result, the three years of this struggle have witnessed the most cruel happenings. In two native states there were one thousand arrests without warrants and followed by unspeakable torture of men, women and children. In another district, a peaceful gathering of women was trampled upon with horses and fourteen were wounded seriously. Complaints lodged in the state courts were disregarded. Village assemblies, schools, co-operative societies, temperance and all other activities of these associations have since been suppressed by state proclamation. Many of our members have been arrested—including Mr. Patkik, the president.

Such in brief are the tragic details of humble work for the poor carried on by my society. We are, however, ready to face greater trials in the furtherance of this noble cause. We need only the sympathy and help of our comrades all the world over.

Liabilities of B. C. Districts and Cities

The total debenture debts of B. C. cities amount to $71,479,049.91; sundry outstanding debts, $3,475,917.21—making a grand total of $74,954,967.-12.

B. C. district debenture debts, $24,-794,936.84; sundry debts, $1,206,134.75—grand total, $26,001,071.59.

Grand total for province, $100,956,-038.71.

Vancouver City—Debenture debt, $33,106,499.17; sundry debts, $839,-898.44—grand total, $33,946,397.61.

These liabilities as of date December 31, 1923.

Re Debate on Vaccination

Not receiving the article for this issue on vaccination from the Humane Education and Anti-vivisecton society, the one by the Medical association is held over. We hope, however, they will both appear next week.

DISFRANCHISING THE WORKERS!

ONE WOULD have thought that our friends, the reactionaries, would have awakened ere this to the march of events. Some, it would appear, are still living back in the dark ages.

When the Burnaby Council, on Monday last, refused to give the necessary leave of absence to Mr. Browne, the labor member-elect from that district, to permit his attending the session of the legislature, they did one thing that will do more to boost labor than anything else they could have done. That is so far as propaganda is concerned, and the arousing of the people to a realization of the depths to which some people will go, to attain their ends.

The more serious side of the question is this, however: Are the workers to be deprived forcibly of their representation in the legislature? The average worker today is dependent upon his being able to sell his ability to work, in order to obtain his livlihood. The remuneration that the representatives may receive is exceedingly small when one considers the demands that are made upon these people; and, when on top of all this, the workers' representatives are to be deprived of their means of earning their livelihood because they have been chosen by their fellows to legislate on their behalf, it is a most serious matter.

No right-thinking man or woman in this province can afford to let such an action pass without voicing their protest, and voicing it in such a manner that there can be no doubt as to where they stand. It is just such actions as this that does more to produce radicalism (so-called), than anything else. And the irony of the whole thing is that the very people who are so active in producing it are the severest in its condemnation when it is produced. How little consistency such minds seem to be able to show! And they tell us that this is a free country! And some people rave over the tyranny in Russia! Can one imagine any act more tyrannical in its nature than that of the Burnaby Council when, as is reported, they have deprived one of the workers' representatives the right to sit in the house to which he has been chosen, and yet retain the position, which it must be absolutely necessary for him to do, if he would provide the necessities for his home.

Thus the workers are disfranchised! It is all legal. So the workers are robbed of their rights, while living in a land of boasted freedom! This action on the part of the council is one that cannot go unchallenged. If the workers allow such to go by without a most effective protest, then they have little right to expect any of their numbers to bear any further burdens for them. Their fate then, will have to be left in the hands of their masters, as of yore.

This is not Mr. Brown's fight. It is one in which every worker must feel it his sacred duty, to humanity as a whole, to do "his bit." Workers arise. The challenge has been given. Duty calls.

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FRIDAY.....September 12, 1924

THE LOCAL LABOR MOVEMENT

NO institution is more anxious than The Federationist to see the local labor movement become the force for good in this province that it ought to become, and will become, provided those who have been chosen to guide it, are true to the cause of the workers, and are sincerely and honestly out to better the lot of the masses. It by any chance, they endeavor to make the labor movement serve as a stepping stone to lead them to loftier heights than those they have already attained, and they disregard the good of their fellows in that process, then they are certain to bring the wrath of the multitude down upon them; and what is more important, retard the progress of this great humanitarian movement on its upward trend.

We are inclined to the belief, in fact, it has haunted us for some time, that some of the would-be leaders of the Canadian Labor party in British Columbia, are not, altogether, in the business for the good that they can do their fellows, but rather are trying to have it serve as a stepping stone for themselves. If such an assumption on our part is true, the future of the C. L. P. is far from being rosy. To give to, not to take from, should be the motto of every man and woman who joins that body. Selfishness is just as destructive within the labor movement as it is within any other movement: Its influence is, at all times, detrimental.

The recent activities of a few of these individuals, where, instead of trying to create unity, they have, it would appear to us, deliberately set out to create a condition of strife. Instead of trying to unite the various factions within the labor movement they try and create a greater breach. To serve their own ends, that may be all well and good, but for the purposes of furthering the good of the movement with whose destiny they have been entrusted, the effect is quite the reverse.

The C. L. P. is an affiliated body, as we have pointed out many times. As such, it should not, under any pretence, take in individual members. Its strength should lie in the fact that it is a co-ordinating body and it should seek to assist, direct, and prevent all possible over-lapping of work undertaken by the various affiliated bodies. It is not a new party as so many seem to think. The moment it becomes so, its influence will be gone. There are always a lot of would-be reformers—derelicts from former, and even from existing labor parties—who never have, and who, likely never will, understand what labor really stands for, and who are always seeking for some place to hang their hats. Such people are no asset to any party.

What labor wants more than anything else is men and women who have studied, and who understand the fundamentals for which labor is striving, and who are willing to sacrifice no small amount of their time and energy, without thought of personal gain, to further the interests of the great masses of human kind. So-called labor leaders who choose to utilize the labor movement as a stepping-stone for themselves, rather than trying to make themselves worthy servants of that cause are, we feel, **more to be feared and a greater detriment** to the movement, than capitalism itself.

THE TWO PARTY SYSTEM

SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD, former chief secretary for Ireland, arrived in Canada the other day. He is reported to have expressed the opinion that England had reached such a pass that the country was ready to return to the two party system. He apparently is under no delusion as to which two parties are to remain, however. It will be a case of labor against the rest, he stated.

Sir Hamer is undoubtedly right. The time has come when the English people realize that there is only room for two parties, the old reactionartes, the type who want to carry on as they have always done regardless of the effect upon the great mass of humankind, and the progressive, radical or socialist element, who feel that the masses must receive the just consideration to which they are entitled if society is to carry on as it ought.

The workers are as aware of the development of such a state, as any one, Sir Hamar not excepted. It was prophesied thus, during the early years of the labor movement. They realized that the workers would take some time to awaken to the fact, that any representation, which they were supposed to enjoy through the ranks of the old-line parties, was merely make believe. It was a scheme whereby they could be lulled to rest and kept in a condition of servitude with the greatest ease. Getting the workers pitted against each other by enticing some to join the liberal party and others to join the conservative party has worked most effectively in the past.

It is to be hoped that the workers will become fully awakened to the seriousness of the situation as it at present exists, and that they will not be misled further into believing that there is no royal road to their own emancipation other than through their own co-operative efforts. When this two party system arrives let them see to it that they are solidly arrayed on the side of labor, which party alone offers any sane solution to the great economic chaos which everywhere abounds.

INJURING CANADA'S TRADE

A RECENT editorial, in one of our local dailies, devoted considerable atttention to the plea for restriction of immigration, made by J. S. Woodsworth in the Ottawa house. It also stated that he was followed by two or three pink-eyed reformers in the same strain.

It is little to be wondered at that the masses of the people, who do not give these important matters the earnest and intelligent consideration that they should, are floundering.

To state that Canada's troubles are due to her not having sufficient population, is so obviously ridiculous that no thoughtful man or woman will be led astray by such an argument. If the writer of the editorial in question would only tell us how it is that the United States feels it encumbent upon her to restrict immigration, while he sees fit to urge this remedy for Canada, it would be most enlightening, we are sure.

That such talks, as Mr. Woodsworth gave on this important subject, was injurious to trade, was another argument brought forward. Such utter twaddle! The English bankers, investors, and their kind, are fairly well aware of the conditions as they exist in Canada to-day. They know as well as we do, that what Mr. Woodsworth said about immigration and its relationship to unemployment is only too true. Surely the editor of that article did not read a quotation, on the front page of the issue containing his gem of wisdom. For his edification we will repeat it: "Opinions alter, manners change, creeds rise and fall, but the moral laws are written on the tablets of eternity. For every false word or unrighteous deed, for cruelty and oppression, for lust or vanity, the price has to be paid. Justice and falsehood may be long-lived, but doomsday comes at last."

So we suggest that the writer of the editorial rest in peace. His ravings we feel, will do little harm—for we, too, are convinced that justice and truth will ultimately survive, in spite of our friend.

Some Labor-Day Editions

The current issue of the Alberta Labor News appeared September 1st in the shape of a "labor annual," comprising 88 pages and cover. It is chock-full of well written articles by prominent labor leaders. City merchants were liberal in their advertising patronage. Edmonton workers have something to feel proud about in its real live progressive labor paper.

Hamilton, Ont, boasts of two labor papers, that merit the support of the labor organizations and merchants of that city. Both publications issued mammoth Labor-day editions. The Labor News appeared with sixteen pages, printed in red and blue, and copiously illustrated, together with plenty of appropriate and well-selected articles. The Labor World published eightetten pages, ink being used being photo-brown. The letterpress appertaining to the labor movement was all that could be desired. The pages of both papers in size are similar to The Federationist. The advertising carried in the two labor journals was large and bulky. Both productions bespeak the magnanimous spirit of the citizens of the Ambitious City.

The Detroit Labor News issued a twenty-page Labor-day edition with plenty of good articles befitting the occasion. With such a liberal amount of advertising appearing in its columns, the News looks like an heir to prosperity.

LETTERS TO THE FED.

[The opinions and ideas expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by The Federationist, and no responsibility for the views expressed is accepted by the management.]

The Federationist and the C.L.P.

Editor B.C. Federationist: I hope your vigorous and trenchant leader in this date's issue (Sept. 5, 1924) will go far in the direction of pouring oil on the troubled waters in the matter pertaining to an official publication of labor in B.C.

It is particularly distressing to read that "some individuals . . . are frankly annoyed to see The Federationist making the headway that it is. To put this labor newspaper out of business, if they could, would give them more pleasure than the success of the movement itself." I would ask these disgruntled ones to realize, at this of all times, the necessity and duty of sinking all small jealousies and quibbles and to work for a united front to forward the work before us. Your concluding paragraph sums up the situation splendidly: "Let us try and be real men and women . . . in the great struggle that confronts us."

May I emphasize how important that this should be so. We must not lose sight of the fact that at this time stronger efforts than ever before are being made against us; every action and move is being watched and mis-representations and distortions of facts are being used to discredit us. In face of this, let us all waive all disgruntles against The B. C. Federationist, and realize with gratitude what it has done for the cause. What it can do in the future depends on the whole-hearted support of everyone with the world-wide cause of humanity and the rights of labor at heart. The cause is not political—it is for everyone everywhere. Labor, and labor only, will, in God's good time, abolish political boundaries, capitalism, militarism and poverty. And so let us to our task in B. C.

In conclusion, I would urge all who subscribe to, or buy occasional copies of your paper, to talk of it and interest others in it and its aims..

From a pamphlet, I have before me, recently published by the I. L. P., London. Eng—"The Capitalist Press," I quote the following, which I think is as good advice to our B. C. labor comrades as to our brothers in Britain: "Suppose each one of the five million trade unionists said, 'If the paper owned by our unions is as good as the others, I will give it preference. I won't buy a capitalist paper **unless I have already bought our own paper.**" J. W. Y. JARVIS.

Vancouver, 5th September, 1924.

As We See It--Why You Should Join Labor Party

[By Angus McInnis]

ON MANY occasions when asking people why they do not take a more active part in the political labor movement, we very often hear this expression: "I sympathize with the labor party and I always vote labor," and then some excuse is made for not joining the party, or for not giving a more active support.

The election held in this province last June proved that there are many people who will vote the labor ticket, but for some reason are not prepared to take an active part, or to identify themselves with the labor movement. Many of these are, we know, absolutely out of harmony with the aims and methods of the old-line parties; many who have come through reading and study, to the conclusion that a betterment of social conditions is impossible while the present system of production for profit continues, yet they hesitate to take part with a party which they, if not in all things, in many things, agree.

The story is told of an old Quaker who, in making a contribution to some cause, said in his letter: "I sympathize £100." Now, you may not be able to sympathize £100, or 100 cents, but you can sympathize to the extent of giving yourself to the movement. Of course, the labor movement needs money to cary on its work, but if we get active workers the money will follow; because any one, who is interested in the movement and cannot give of his or her time, will give of their substance—if they have it.

Maybe you do not join the party, because you do not agree with the programme and policy of the party in detail. It must be always remembered that the policy of a party reflects the opinions of its members, and its members being human, they are liable to err both as individuals and collectively. Each individual has then his due weight in shaping the aims of the party through the expressing of his opinions in the councils of the party.

The socialist movement is more than a class movement. True, it has its inception in the class basis of present-day society, but its triumph will bring into being a society in which there will be no classes; where the welfare of one will be the welfare of all.

The struggle is not merely one of "bread and butter," although outwardly it manifests itself in that way, but a struggle for as full a life, both physically and spiritually, as co-operative effort can give. As long as a single individual is denied a full and free expression of the best that is in him, because of economic circumstances, so long must the struggle continue. The best and the most that we can give is not too much for the end we have in view.

Ask yourself this question: "How can I justify my staying out when the party needs every ounce of support it can get?"

He that is not with us is against us! There is no neutral position in this fight. The following, which appeared in the New Leader of August 15, puts the case so well that we make no apology for reproducing it here:

"I Have Joined the Labor Party

"[By Alfred Zimmern]

"It is some twenty years ago since I first came into contact with the labor movement in the field of education, and, in one way or another, I have been in fairly close touch with it ever since. But it is only within the last few days that I have joined the party, and thus dedicated myself to its active support by speech and pen.

"There are probably a good many who have been through an experience similar to mine, and are wondering whether to take the final step. So it may be useful to state the reasons, both for my twenty years' hesitation and for my present decision.

"My objections to joining were twofold. In the first place, I had intellectual scruples about certain economic formulas. Perhaps I am an unduly scrupulous person, but, when I am presented with a formula for signature, whether theological or political, my first instinct is to argue. Moreover, I have always been more interested in social democracy than in collectivism. So it seemed simpler as well as more honest to work for a better society through education and on non-party lines.

"In the second place, I was not quite sure how far the labor party was a truly national party. I was eager, despite the intellectual scruples to which I have referred, to see a labor government administer the affairs of Great Britain; but the party still had to win my confidence in the field of foreign and imperial policy.

"Why have I changed my attitude? For twenty years I have been saying, 'Why should I join? I can work for the same ideal equally well outside.' Why have I come to feel that the right way to put the question is, 'How can I justify my staying out, when the party needs every ounce of support it can get?'

"My reasons are threefold. In the first place, I no longer believe that it is possible 'to work for the same ideal equally well outside.' Post-war England is moving so rapidly from its old class-bound basis towards a more democratic form of society that it is extremely difficult for the ordinary 'non-party' agency, which is in most cases rooted in the class system, to keep up with the change. Openly or secretly, consciously or unconsciously, most men and women and most organizations and institutions side one way or the other. The result is that a social democrat like myself feels much freer in the labor party than among people most of whom differ from him on much more fundamental issues than the formulas to which I have referred. In a word, it has become both simpler and more honest to join. In the second place, the record of the labor party in office has completely blown away my theoretical scruples. I remain as disputatious as ever, but I realize that it is what the movement is and does that matters. And what the party has done and is doing at home in ever so many ways, but especially in education, not only ensures it my vote, which it has had before, but makes me feel that I should be a coward if I did not give it my open support."

ANTI-WAR DAY

ON Sunday, Sptember 21st, "Labor's Anti-War Day" will be celebrated all over the world. Demonstrations of the workers, joined by other forces who are interested in the abolition of war, will take place. Many Canadian cities will participate in the world-wide protest against future slaughter. The workers have more interest in suppressing war than any other class, because labor pays the penalty. Women and children suffer most from war, and work-folk have nothing at all to gain and everything to lose. Through the last great holocaust millionaires were made by the thousands. But they did not come from the ranks of labor. The workers only reaped death and pain and misery and heartache. Labor can stop war if it wills to do so. This anti-war demonstration is international, not being confined to the allies nor to any group of nations. Recognizing the great common bond of brotherhood, the world of labor pledges itself to oppose war and uphold international peace and goodwill. The heart of the workers should go into the anti-war demonstrations.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE PEOPLE'S CORPORATION; by King C. Gillette, author of "World Corporation" and "Human Drift"; 237 pages. Boni and Liveright, publishers, New York. Price, $2.

THIS BOOK is an exhaustive sketch for the reorganization of the body polity into a great corporation, under which all industry should be interequivalent as to the property of the common people.

A strong indictment is set forth to combat the present competitive system. In the plan for readjustment, the author goes further in the direction of a practical and logical solution than any other that we know of.

Mr. Gillette's proposals cannot be thrown into the discard of "isms" as a quack's cure-all for the defects of our social system. He speaks from 40 years' experience, inasmuch as he is a successful inventor, organizer and executive prominent in the world of industry. In the first chapter, "Production for Profit," concerning the gap between the Haves and Have-nots, he concludes—

"That the evils of the present social and industrial system are not inherent in man or nature, but are the result of man's relations to property, which prevent his harmonious adjustment to nature's laws and to other men. He is convinced that out of the struggle of animal life for food grew man's desire to possess property, and the resultant competitive system, begetting the struggle between those who possess property and exacted a profit for its use, sale, or exchange, and those who were forced to sell their labor in order to live."

A very large amount of the book is devoted to an analyses of the overlapping and useless overhead, etc., in our present industrial system. If a manufacturer would reduce the cost of production with a machine of say 90 per cent., then why should not the people of a nation save nine-tenths of the pesent labor cost, which is equal to a 900 per cent. gain in productive power in legitimate fields of labor.

Out of every dollar spent, 45 cents goes to non-producers. Fifty per cent. of productive energy is lost through lack of co-ordination and co-operation between industries and corporations. A vast amount is charged up to the fight between capital and labor, which capital charges into the cost of operation. War, caused by competition, is chargeable with 25 per cent. of the loss of productive energy in the last ten years. All this is borne by producers. The world must confess the shameful total of 70 per cent. loss of producing power. Never, perhaps, has the world so sadly needed change as now. The "people's corporation" depends on the co-operation of all classes, and unites them, instead of dividing them. This unique book discusses in chapters: (1) Production for profit, (2) the producing machine, (3) profit versus science, (4) wanted—co-ordination, (5) duplication again, (6) the peoples' corporation, (7) labor under the people's corporation, (8) living conditions under the people's corporation, (9) agriculture under the new order, (10) corporation versus competition, (11) brass tacks, (12) the author makes a motion, (13) the fork in the road—one prong leads to order, science, co-operation, peace and universal welfare—the other leads to conflict, violence, anarchy, war and collapse.

It is a time for calm, scientific enquiry, for constructive planning and organization, and then for action. Whether the people will submit to the control of a national corporation or not, Mr. Gillette, the author, has done a great service in his shrewd and none the less ardent presentation of facts, to demonstrate how the gross evils of our crazy economic system can be terminated.

Biggest of Film Spectacles Coming

The engagement of D. W. Griffith's wonder spectacle "Way Down East" opens at the Orpheum Theatre on Monday, for a run of three days.

Basically "Way Down East" is a picturization of that delightful story of New England rural life which Lottie Blair Parker and Jos. R. Grismer, made so familiar upon the American stage covering a period of more than a decade. By Griffith's treatment it became a new art, vibrant with a life that is all but too fastly passing from view and infused with realism. Music adds its charm to this swelling appeal and the combination spells a new form of expression to every sense that seeks the playhouse for entertainment and illustration.

It is deemed essential to advise the readers of this paper that "Way Down East" is going to pack the theatre from the opening presentation and it will be prudent for you to make your reservations well in advance.

Put a one-cent stamp on this paper and mail it to a friend.

Sidelights on a Great Industry

A BUSINESS BAROMETER

CONDITIONS IN THE FOREST INDUSTRIES REGULATE THE PROSPERITY OF THE PROVINCE

Lumbermen Furnish Main Clientele of Business Firms and Professional Practitioners

A WELL-KNOWN B. C. retail merchant remarked recently: "The lumber trade is my business barometer. I regulate my business, by advertising and the activities of my sales department by the strength or weakness of the lumber market."

Another prominent Vancouver retail merchant says: "I cannot say, of course, how many of my customers are actually loggers or lumbermen, or their wives, or sons or daughters, but I do know that if I lost the business I do with the people who depend on the lumber industry for their income, I would have to shut up shop and move out of British Columbia."

Forest Industries Motive Power

These two cases go to prove the truth of the statement that the Forest Industries are the motive power of this Province's progress.

One-fourth of the working population of British Columbia are on the payroll of the lumber industry and they, with their families and dependents, must necessarily constitute the main support of the storekeeper in our cities, towns and settlements.

How many of these, but for the business the lumbermen brings them, would also be compelled to "shut up" shop and move out of British Columbia.

This series of articles communicated by the Timber Industries Council of British Columbia.

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

Store Opens at 9 a.m. and Closes at 6 p.m.

Here Are Some of the Newest

Woollen Fabrics

KASHAIR CLOTH, a soft camel hair material suitable for dresses or wraps. Comes 54 inches wide, in tan, grey, powder blue, shutter green, navy or black—**$3.50** a yard.

SHADOW CHECK SATIN CLOTH for dresses or suits in a 54-inch fabric, in shades of nutria, navy, teakwood and also black at **$3.95** a yard.

SMART SCOTCH SUITING in black and white, broken stripes or checks with flakes of color introduced. A splendid fabric for tailored garments; full 58 inches wide—**$5.50** a yard.

—Drysdale's Woollen Goods Shop, First Floor.

575 Granville Street Phone Seymour 3540

Phone Seymour 2354

DR. W. J. CURRY
DENTIST
SUITE 301, DOMINION BUILDING
VANCOUVER, B. C.

HAVE you ever had a real drink of Pure Apple Cider during the last few years?

To meet the desires of many clients, we have introduced recently a pure clear sparkling apple cider in pint bottles, either pure sweet or government regulation 2% hard apple cider. These drinks are absolutely pure and free from all carbonic acid gas or preservatives of any nature. Write or phone your order today, Highland 90.

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Cider Manufacturers
1955 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, B. C.

HELP TO REDUCE TELEPHONE ERRORS

PROMPT acknowledgment of the operator's repitition of the number being called, in order that she may know whether she has heard it correctly or not, will reduce mistakes and improve the service.

B. C. TELEPHONE COMPANY.

—SEE THE—
'Famous' Window Shows—
Always Something New.

YOU can closely follow fashion's trend and get to know the prices of things by keeping your eye on the "Famous" windows. The prices too will show you how to save on the things you need. Make a comparison with other stores!

Famous CLOAK and SUIT Co. Ltd.
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Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school immediately following morning service. Wednesday testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading room, 901-905 Birks Bldg.

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BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
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Everything Modern
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Insist on Cascade PALE
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VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED
This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

BANKING SERVICE

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA, with its chain of branches across Canada, and its foreign connections, offers complete facilities for taking care of the banking requirements of its customers, both at home and abroad.

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Men's and Boys' Boots, just in from England, at special prices.
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Men's Underwear—If you want an all wool, good reliable underwear, wear Viking, just in, in 2-piece or combination. Special, per suit..... **$6.50**

Penman's 71 Combination Underwear for Boys and Men. Saturday—.....$1.55 and $1.95
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RE CIVIC VOTERS' LIST

The City Clerk's Office will be open from 7 to 9 in evenings, September 10th to 13th both inclusive to receive applications to be placed on the Voters' List for the current year.

Tenants and Registered Owners of property not on the Assessment Roll must make application.

The last day is Saturady the 13th inst.

WM. McQUEEN,
City Clerk.

City Hall,
Sept. 8, 1924.

COAL TENDERS

TENDERS wanted for 2000 tons Coal for Vancouver School Board. Quote prices as follows:

Delivered in Bunkers any School of Vancouver School Board.

Double Screened Lump, per ton, $.....
Slack . . . per ton, $.....

State B. T. U.'s. Ton to be 2000 lbs. and supplied to School Board as required by individual orders. Lowest tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders endorsed "Coal Tender," to be in hands of Secretary, Vancouver School Board, Monday, 15th Sept., 1924.

B. G. WOLFE-MERTON,
Secretary School Board.

CORPORATION OF POINT GREY.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received by the Council up to 8 o'clock p.m. of Monday, September 15th inst., for the following:

Excavating and backfilling for water mains on—
Markham St. from 41st to 49th Aves.
Sperling St. from 45th to 49th Aves.
Constructing Sewers on—
Markham St. from 41st to 49th Aves.
Sperling St. from 45th to 49th Aves.
Trafalgar St. from 43rd to 45th Aves.
Paving Trafalgar St. from 43rd to 45th Aves.

Forms of tender, specifications, and full information may be obtained on application to the Municipal Engineer on payment of the sum of $5.00 which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender.

A deposit by certified cheque of ten (10) per cent. of the amount tendered will be required with each tender as security that the tenderer will, if called upon, enter into a contract, and provide the required bond for the performance of the work.

Canvassing members of the Council for any of this business will be held to be a disqualification.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HENRY FLOYD,
C. M. C.

Municipal Hall, 5851 West Boulevard, Vancouver, B. C., September 9, 1924.

Anti-War Day, 1924
THIRD SUNDAY IN SEPTEMBER

Vancouver Unions

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets second Monday in the month. President, J. R. White; secretary, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66.

FEDERATED LABOR PARTY, Room 111—310 Pender St. West—Business meetings every Wednesday evening. A. MacInnis, chairman; E. H. Morrison, sec.-treas.; Geo. D. Harrison, 1182 Parker Street, Vancouver, B. C., corresponding secretary.
Any district in British Columbia desiring information re securing speakers or the formation of local branches, kindly communicate with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Telford, 524 Birks Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. Telephone Seymour 1352, or Fairmont 4935.

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets second Thursday every month in Holden Building. President, J. Brightwell; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 929—11th Avenue East.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local 194—Meetings first and third Mondays in each month in Holden Building. President, P. Willis; secretary, A. Fraser. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES UNION—Meets first and third Fridays in each month, at 445 Richards Street. President, David Cathill, 2852 Albert Street; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Harrison, 1182 Parker Street.

ENGINEERS — INTERNATIONAL UNION of Steam and Operating, Local 882—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m., Room 806 Holden Bldg. President, Charles Price; business agent and financial secretary, F. L. Hunt; recording secretary, J. T. Venn.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets in G.W.V.A. Auditorium, 901 Dunsmuir Street, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, Harry Pearson, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organiser, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson Street.

FEDERATED SEAFARERS' UNION OF B. C.—Meeting nights, first Tuesday and 3rd Friday of each month at headquarters, 318 Cordova Street West. President, D. Gillespie; vice-president, John Johnson; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Donaldson, address 318 Cordova Street West. Branch agent's address: George Faulkner, 576 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE VANCOUVER THEATRICAL FEDERATION—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the 1st Sunday of the month. President, E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson St.; Secretary, C. H. Williams, 991 Nelson St; Business Agent, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226—President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, J. M. Bryan; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands, P. O. Box 66. Meets last Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Holden Building, 16 Hastings Street East.

PRINCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 418—President, S. D. Macdonald, secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell, P. O. Box 689. Meets last Thursday of each month.

IN DAYS GONE BY

People Judged by What They Do Rather Than by What They Advise

TRAINING OF CHILDREN

Playgrounds Too Few for Youngsters to Work Off Their Superfluous Energy

HOW often those of us of the younger generations, have heard "That is not the way we used to do it when we were young." It recalls to mind the advice the young husband was giving his wife about making pies, "You should make them like mother did." Exceedingly annoying to say the least.

When the younger generations read our histories, stories and legends of the past, they very frequently contain references that would make our rising generations blush. People are judged by what they do, rather than by what they advise others to do. Children are admonished by parents for being guilty of certain conduct. The children, with minds much more alert, active, and perhaps much more reasonable, take the advice with a "grain of salt," for they see their parents living in a manner, not quite in keeping with the advice they had given.

If we are earnest in our desire to have our children respect our advice and teachings we will so live, that they might by our very example, attain the ideal we would have them reach.

The irritation which parents display at the failure of the children to attain their ideal is due, we fear, too often to their own failure to live as they ought. They are chafing under their own failure and take it out of the children. Hardly fair to say the least!

The children of to-day are as bright, active and alert as were those born in the "good old days." Out in the country, however, they could busy themselves in some creative enterprise, the product of their own imagination. They could roam the fields, stroll through the woods, and commune with nature in a thousand different ways. They could develop naturally. It was a privilege that few children enjoy, as they ought, to-day.

To-day, especially in our cities, the children are forbidden to do this, or they mustn't do that. The back yards in which they play are too small for them to turn around in comfort, let alone to romp in, as healthy boys and girls should do. The streets, should be forbidden ground, owing to the dangerous nature of our traffic in these days. Playgrounds are few and far between. For the children to work off their superfluous energy in the home drives mother to distraction, and father too, if he happens to spend the day at home, especially if he feels a little grumpy. It would appear that thus far, the little tots "have to make the best of a bad job."

When they grow a little older, they are sent to school. What a relief, says the weary mother! But the poor child, what of it? Forced to go to school; forced to learn a thousand and one useless bits of, so-called education; forced to their little minds subservient to that of an ill-natured—or perhaps a good-natured—school-marm, who feels herself, as does the child, although perhaps unconsciously so, a victim of circumstances. The things they would love to do are forbidden them. The things they hate to do, they must do. Is it any wonder that their little minds rebel, and that in later life that rebellion takes the form of an anti-social attitude towards the community in which they live.

If it were all to a good purpose we might forgive, but it isn't. Those who are happiest—and after all, true happiness is no mean goal in life—are those who are engaged in doing that which they like best. Being forced to do something one dislikes all one's life, does not make us better men or women. It does, however, mak us, what we are wont to turn, for the want of a better name, rebels. It will always be so. If our lives could but be lived in such a manner as to develop all the highest and noblest attributes which we possess and thus bring to a full fruition all the glorious potentialities which each and every one of us possesses, to a greater or less degree, this could be, it would be, a glorious paradise.

As it is we are in a world, not of our own chosing. Our parents have been forced upon us. Our environments are not of our own making. The hereditary characteristics with which we have been endowed, for better or for worse, we perhaps, had we the freedom to do it, would gladly hand them back to the givers, free of all encumbrances. Thus we are handicarped at the very commencement of the race. And that is not all. Once we participate we find that we are handicapped on every side. Instead of finding that the obtaining of our livlihood is but the means to an end, we are confronted with this stern reality, that for the most of us, it is taking the real joy out of living, and that is the fact that this earning of a livlihood now turns out to be, through the force of circumstances, which by the way are quite unnecessary—to be the end itself. Such is life as it is to-day. However, there is a silver lining to every cloud. The day is not far distant, many of us feel, when our social system will be changed, and in such a manner that we will all be enabled to more or less ignore the sordid side of life, that of merely earning our livlihood, and we will then be enabled to develop the higher and the nobler tendencies and potentialities within us, as God himself, we feel sure, primarily intended that we should.

THE PROFESSIONAL IN MUSIC

[By E. C. Miller, President Musicians' Union]

NOW that the recent controversy between the Musicians' union and the Famous Players Canadian corporation, Ltd., has ended satisfactorily to all concerned, it is felt that a word or two to our fellow workers is necessary in order to correct some erroneous impressions of our demands, when comparisons detrimental to our cause may be made with those of others who toil in the general field of labor.

The fact that we were asking for a reduction of a working day of six hours, to that of five and one-half, except on rehearsal days, when another two and one-half hours are allowed; and we were determined if necessary to endure a lock-out of a prolonged period rather than submit, may cause a gasp of astonishment to those who spend eight or even ten hours a day following their vocations. Our demand possibly might seem unjust and arbitrary, if it were not for the point that it is generally acknowledged by those who are familiar with the musical profession, that on account of the condensed energy and concentration which a musician must undergo in giving service; his six hours a day without adequate rest periods, is equal to ten hours of an ordinary occupation, and the five and one-half to that of the eight hours per diem for which labor is striving for throughout the entire civilized world.

The result then, is that unless some steps were taken, the continuance of our musicians breaking down under the nervous and exhaustive strain, accompanied often by eye trouble; particularly in picture theatre orchestras on account of sustaining sound either by string or wind for periods of an hour and a quarter, to an hour and a half has contributed largely to making many into mental and physical

In the early days of the motion picture no attempt was made by the orchestras to give a close interpretation to the action on the screen. A programme of music was discoursed, not much different to that of a band or orchestra playing at a garden party, for the pleasure of their patrons with intervals between every number. But nowadays, the system has entirely changed. We have now what is called synchronized interpretation, i. e., every cue or action that takes place on the screen, must be visualized by an exact setting in music; and it must be continuous from orchestra to organ, and vice versa when relieving each other; so it must be realized, to expect orchestras of the type to perform on periods or sessions of playing varying from one hour, to one and a half hours with a working day similar to other trades and crafts, is physically impossible and beyond all human endurance.

Some capital has been made of the fact, that our players in the first class houses are handsomely rewarded with a salary of $50 per week. Well, in San Francisco, New York, etc., many houses pay $70 and upwards per week; while in symphony work, which is far less arduous, though perhaps in detail more technical, there are some who obtain $100 or more per week. However, there are other places of amusement besides first-class houses, where our musicians perform, and some do not receive much more than $25 or $30 per week, out of which it is expected they must provide for their own instruments, unless they are organists or pianists.

When it is considered that it takes eight years to make a moderate player and often fifteen years, even after having the advanntage of studying at a college or conservatoire—entailing further fees for instruction—to produce a first-class player sufficiently skilled so as to render justice to the class of music required by a first-class house; then remember that most of his early years while gaining experience, his remuneration is a pittance. Add to that, his profession, is very precarious. Often by the whim of the public, he may be thrown out of employment, on account of some change in the instrumentation due to a passing fancy, such for example as the present craze for jazz. The salary of $50 per week, therefore, is anything but an exorbitant demand on the theatrical management.

Possibly if the salaries of the professional musician throughout his career could be averaged, the sum per week would in all probability be below many others, who are able almost immediately after their apprenticeship has terminated, to be at their full earning power; and yet there are crafts and professions, it must be said without disparagement to them, that require little more than one to five years compared to the musician's eight to fifteen years to learn their business.

Unfortunately this does not entirely sum up our case. It has to be remembered that while the time taken to train a musician is very extensive, he or she is still not finished. Ability to a player is never at a standstill. We are either going backwards or forwards. Woe to the man who thinks he has learned it all, for as sure as there is a sun above us, he will find that in the intense competition such as exists in our profession—let it be in all fairness stated, as what does not exist elsewhere—that person will be overtaken, and he will join the ranks of the "has beens." Continual application and study is necessary not only in order to retain skill but also to retain it ,so that a musician is never finished.

In conclusion, our friends when they attend a concert or a picture theatre, and listen to what is after all the most beautiful and uplifting art in existence namely, that of music, should not allow themselves to be deluded that it is all play and not work. Let them remember that the finished product has been the result of years of effort, consistent and laborious; that in addition to their performance, there are the rehearsals, private practice and individual commitments to an outlay on instruments, often expensive which again have to be constantly renewed; then again let it be noted that the physical and nervous strain which they undergo has a deleterious effect on their system; and finally due to a capricious public, who are forever clamoring for novelties other than the legitimate side of the art, their occupation becomes precarious when unemployment is the result and by the very nature of their calling which has demanded so intensive and so exhaustive an application to their profession when they are out they are in many cases not fit for anything else.

With this brief explanation of our profession to those who may misunderstand our position we hope that any ideas that we are a grasping body which asks for much and gives little in return, will be removed; and that on the contrary, our cause is deserving of the sympathy of all those who toil for an existence, mental or physical.

MONEY AND THE WAR

Franco-German Trade Pact Worries Financiers of Great Britain

MANŒUVRING UNDERSTOOD

Big Business Ever on Look-out for Field of Commerce to Exploit

WE do not share the worries, regarding this trade-pact, that our relations "across the pond" are supposed to be experiencing respecting these affairs. We have other worries which are more vital to our own welfare.

However, it is the old, old story, of money and of war. One country fears that its rival is going to put something over on it. That sounds very well, but as a matter of fact, the country, or the people should not concern themselves about such matters. Such rivalry is purely and simply between the the various international trading groups in the various countries. Occasionally they feel that they are being out-witted—or something like that. Then they bring up the question of "national honor," or the "very life's blood of our nation," or a few other such appealing phrases. The daily press, owned and controlled by these large financial interests, either directly or indirectly, uses its influence—and as a rule it succeeds—in convincing the common people that their (the people's) rights are in jeopardy.

The big interests of England can see danger ahead for themselves, for they realize full well—they know from experience, that "big business" knows no flag. It carries on where it is found profitable so to do, whether it be with its one time enemy or its most beloved ally. Those of us who believed that such bitter animosity existed between the peoples of France and Germany will find it hard to understand any trade pact between the interests of these two countries. Those of us, on the other hand, who have seen the master hand of the big interests at work, throughout the past decade, can easily understand their manœuvuring.

They are ever on the lookout for some field of commerce or business to exploit for their personal gain. They care not whose rights they trample underfoot so long as they win. If it is necessary for them to bring about a war between France and England, they would not hesitate, so long as they were not in the front line.

So long as nations are being controlled by those whose private interests are diametrically opposed to those of the citizens in general, then we need have little hope of a permanent peace. The influnce and control, as exercised by the big interests in Germany, France and England is the one factor that is producing a needlessly hard and arduous task for the statesmen of those various countries. The heads of these governments would find much ground in common, and very little in dispute if the financial interests were eliminated.

Premiers MacDonald and Herriot have, in the opinion of many of s, been too inclined of late, to harken to the call of the financial barons, rather than to the needs of the people. Their task, however, is an enormous one, and we must be patient for a time at least. They are, no doubt, having many obstacles placed in their way, of which we know but little. They are men who have our every confidence and we feel that they are doing their best in face of their difficulties.

One thing, they must ever bear in mind, however, is that every act they perform, must have as its ultimate goal, the emancipation of the great mass of mankind.

Their interests alone must ultimately predominate. Any government that has not such an ideal, as its finnal objective must sooner or later pass out of existence, regardless of whom may be in control. A labor government would be no exception if it failed to recognize this fact.

When the foodstuffs that are grown, the materials that are manufactured, and the various natural resources of this, and other lands that may be developed, are utilized wholly and solely for the good of mankind rather than being used as they are to-day, to enrich a few financial barons, we would have no need to fear trade pacts, or any other kind of pacts.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS

Unsettled Conditions Prevail in Different Lands Among the Workers

Rumania

American capital has been dealt a sharp slap in the face by the new mining law. The Bucharest government will not lease additional fields until 60 per cent. of their capital is in Rumanian hands. It has been estimated that this act amounts to a confiscation of foreign property equal to $150,000,000.

Persia

The murder of Imbrie, the American consul last July, was evidently the outcome of more than his rash action in trying to take a picture of a religiously-excited crowd on their holy day. Oil interests were apparently involved. The influence of Britain and Russia had been exerted to secure advantages and defeat each other's aims, and American forces are involved in the struggle between the Sinclair and Standard Oil companies. In spite of criticisms in the press against the American advisers of the government, four more American experts were engaged.

Philippines

Independence was promised the Filipinos in 1916 as soon as a stable government could be established. When the United States took over government at the end of the nineteenth century, they found a more or less deep culture and more than 2000 public schools and various institutions of higher education. The people have progressed much since that time as regards education, public health, administration of justice, etc., and now their one wish is independence. The United States object to this on the ground that the Philippines may fall a victim to some great and ambitious power; in other words, they prefer to exploit the people themselves. But according to the president of the Philippine senate, the people feel capable of looking after themselves, and in any case they have a better opinion of the rest of the world than has America, probably because they do not happen to be a great power.

Egypt

Premier MacDonald is in a difficult position. He must realize that Britain is breaking her promise to Egypt in not giving her the absolute independence promised for assistance in the war. Independence must surely include evacuation by the British troops from the whole country, including the Suez canal region. On the other hand it is easy to account for capitalist unwillingness to evacuate the country.

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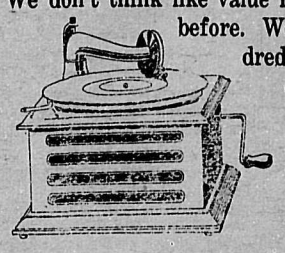

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Between he Devil and the Deep Sea

British capitalists are between the devil and the deep sea. The dominions want to find markets for their surplus agricultural products and they, therefore, ask for a preference tariff. If this is granted, food prices will rise in Britain and the cost of production goes up. On the other hand, the principal export to the overseas dominions is textile machinery. But soon the dominions will be producing this for themselves. Meanwhile, something like 62 per cent. of Britain's trade is with countries outside the empire; and, if a preference is given to dominion products, reprisals may be expected, and a blow given to the export trade.

Let them obey who know not how to rule.—Shakespeare.

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TIMELY TOPICS

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE and several other pillars of the church, are taking a remarkable attitude with regard to short sleeves and low-necked dresses. We would remind them that "modesty is mainly an accidental result of the invention of clothes. Narrow-mindedness never gets anyone anywhere.

* * *

We wonder if these reverend gentlemen realize that their objection to bare arms and necks gives the show away with regard to themselves. Either they are guilty of thinking there is something unworthy about arms and necks and, therefore, in effect, criticize the Creator (and criticism, to them, is surely a heresy) or else they advertise the fact that they are evil-minded.

* * *

According to J. St. Clair King, the cleverest and ablest lawyers in congress have been unable to devise a law regulating child labor that can win the sanction of the supreme court. For years the employers of child labor have successfully fought legislation affecting the welfare of child laborers. These employers maintain high-priced lobbyists for the purpose of influencing legislation in their favor.

* * *

A large proportion of America's boasted prosperity is obtained through child labor factories, quarries and on farms. There is a good deal of home manufacturing—the making of jewelery, knitted goods and lace, for instance—done by children between five and seven.

* * *

We are told that this is due to the greed of parents who live from the toil of their children. We would like to give the devil his due, and point out that the greedy capitalists exploit the children, because their work is cheaper in proportion. The parents are simply driven to depend on their children's earnings to some extent, for children can generally more easily obtain work than adults.

* * *

We don't usually indulge in swear-words, so we hasten to add that the following is not ours, but an extract from a speech by a clergyman, Lieut.-Colonel Dudley, of New York, pastor of the Frst Congregational church: "I would send the God damn pacifists to hell." This from a churchman confirms our fears that the church, or some sections thereof, will be the finest recruiting agents in the next war.

* * *

We would not like to offend our readers by printing the adjectives Dudley used in regard to the working class. The mildest thing he said was this: "Do you want a dictatorship of a drove of pigs substituted for a government of decent men?" Then they condemn us working class folks for being class-conscious! Class consciousness in the form of snobbery is the usual attitude of the elect, and they only despise us because we do the toil and dirty work for the community.

* * *

We sincerely hope that true Americans are thoroughly ashamed of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, and we hope that Canadians will resist every effort to form a similar organization in Canada. "Murder, floggings, tarrings, burnings are among some of its gallant exploits." And all because people have a different viewpoint. Truly, we cannot afford to condemn the Italian Fascisti when the "land of the free" has to employ such methods to maintain its madhouse kind of capitalism.

* * *

Two thousand lots up at the coming tax sales in South Vancouver. That sounds as though prosperity is a long way around the corner. Yet they persist in telling us that Vancouver is in for a great era of prosperity; that business is picking up, etc., etc. Still, we shouldn't expect anything else. We have the past activities of this crowd to guide us and there has never been anything very enlightening or encouraging about it.

* * *

MacDonald's speech angers "Pertinax," the French nationalist writer. The speech would surely have been a failure if it hadn't have done so. Our French nationalist friends believe—at least they say so—that we cannot have peace assured us unless by force. MacDonald believes that we cannot have peace with force. There's a difference! The one has been a dismal failur. That we know from experience. The other could not be a greater failure by any chance.

* * *

Apparently some of our Italian friends in America are not kindly disposed towards Mussolini and his fascisti gang. Lieut. Locatelli had his official welcome at New York marred on account of the strong anti-fascisti feeling running rampant there. Even the fascisti are finding that they cannot make this old system function in a satisfactory manner. Well, it cannot be done. They are foolish wasting their time trying.

* * *

In one of our recent Rotarian publications, one of the contributors seemed to go a long way out of the usual course to praise the young patriots of Italy—the fascisti, if you please—for their valiant services to their country. Our Rotarian friends must be willing to believe anything, if they believe that propaganda. We think they are a little inclined to flounder a bit, when it comes to solving our real social problems. That stunt of theirs, "Prosperity is just around the corner," was a wonder.

* * *

"Jerry" McGeer stands ready to assist Premier Oliver in the freight rates fight. "Honest" John need not fear being left alone in that struggle, when he so lavishly—at least his government—hands out the cash remunerations for services rendered that has been done in the past in connection with the freight rates fight. Well, "Jerry," it has gotten moulding brass beaten to a standstill, hasn't it.

* * *

"Arrested on charge of attempting own life," reads a recent headline, in our local press. This is a funny world isn't it? Driven to desperation by ill-health, or worry of some kind, and during such a period of depression he commits an indiscreet act, now he is arrested. Yet some large bank or corporation will so conduct their business as to ruin thousands of individuals and force them to the verge of starvation and they can get away with it. Get the poor devil who is helpless, and down and out seems to be the game. To embarass an already distracted wife, means nothing.

* * *

It seems odd not to hear of "Our Lloyd George" receiving wonderful ovations down at Geneva these days. We are sure ha must miss them. There is this to be thankful for, at least, Mr. George, a better man, enjoys that honor, though he is perhaps much less concerned about these ovations than yourself.

* * *

Oversubscribed! The Dominion of Canada offering of $26,000,000 was oversubscribed and the books closed Friday noon last. Can you blame our New York friends when they can get a good dollar for 96 cents, while at the same time draw 4½ per cent. interest on the dollar? Now, we suppose, if we have any differences among ourselves the United States army and navy will be called upon to preserve the rights of foreigners. That is the usual procedure. That will be a wonderful card for our anti-labor forces to play some day. Oh, they have foresight, alright.

At the Orpheum

The Orpheum circuit's banner European importation of the year, "The Imperial Russian Players," an aggregation of thirty clever Slav artists, heads the new vaudeville bill opening next Thursday. Their offering is a bizarre and exotic novelty featuring Vlasta Maslova, Philip Pelz Symphonic Orchestra of 24, and Olga Kazanskaya, known in Russia as "Olga, the Nightingale." The act comprises the finest fancies in song and dance, these entertainers having been former prime favorites of ex-Czar Nicholas at the winter palace of Petrograd. The big orchestra is entirely of stringed instruments, and there is a also a Russian made quartette. This act will assuredly set Vancouver agog. Blackface Eddie Ross, veteran minstrel man and a headliner wherever he appears, brings his "African harp" and plays it as it should be played. Will Fox and his company will also present "The Story of a Man Who Bought an Automobile," a satire which makes for clean and clever entertainment. Zelaya, noted South American pianist and master of music, wit and philosophy, is also an authority on psychology, new thought, unity and theosophy; his offering is distinctly novel and "different" to the ordinary vaudeville turn. Collins and Hart are two "athletes" of a new order who surprise their audiences and create riots of fun. Les Ghezzi are also athletes, but of a totally different order. Their equilibristic attainment is thrilling and genuine. Downey and Claridge have a new offering which they call "Wait and See." The usual pictures close this fine show.

Had Barnum observed politics with as great an interest as he observed the circus, he would have realized that the politician is more adept in the art of fooling the people than the cleverest of showmen.

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OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

[Nemesis]

IT WAS rather confusing to read the recent controversy on our system of education, confusing because of the diversity of viewpoints from which the various interests expressed their opinions thereon, and because we have no system of education in vogue.

We have read of the dissatisfaction in many minds regarding our educational methods; we noticed that the business man got up and expressed himself somewhat as follows: "You teach the children many things of no value to them in after life, in the great struggle for profits. Teach them more on business lines; it will pay. You are wasting much good money on them now—a blood-red sin."

Up sprang the parson and exploded: "You are heathens. You are not instructing your children in religion; you are starving their souls and depriving them of the chance to make good in the next world, and the churches are suffering on that account."

Then the representative of labor intervened and said: "Your education is not practical enough; fit your children for the workshop and give them a chance to make good at the bench in the coming great struggle which is intensifying with each year."

Then up whirled the flaming loyalist: "Your history books are infamous. They place foreigners of all sorts on a level with British subjects. Let us have new history books and wave, wave the flag for ever."

And so on and so on; each shouts from his own little corner, and confusion rages, and will rage for a long time yet.

When I said we have no educational system, perhaps I should have more clearly expressed myself, if I had said, our so-called system of education is a system of instruction merely. If you obtain a copy of the school law and read it carefully, you will find that the school life of the child is divided into certain periods, in each of which a certain amount of knowledge—so many pages in a reading book, so many rules of arithmetic, etc., etc.—is outlined to be imparted to forty or fifty children by one teacher doing the set period, and that is about all there is to our so-called system of education now under fire of the critics.

Our children are treated exactly as if they were so many machines, all capable of performing so many foot-pounds of work in a given time. I am conscious that I am employing a poor metaphor here, because we have more consideration for our machines (because we reckon their worth in dollars, I suppose) than we have for our children. We recognize the difference in capability of our machines, and one never hears of anyone except a maniac talking of cracking stones with a sewing machine.

But like everything else on this earth, our education must be performed at the cheapest rate; and so we find our present system in vogue. The teacher is appointed at the lowest salary he can accept, and he is presented with forty or fifty scholars and the school law, and he is expected to treat them all alike—so many facts, in a certain time, to be rammed willy-nilly into each and all of them; and the result is soul depressing work for the instructor, and as very intense dislike for school in the pupil's mind. It could not be otherwise under the circumstances. If anyone wishes his children to be educated he must do it himself or they will get no education.

For centuries the world's producers were allowed to exist in absolute ignorance, and only when economic reasons forced the employers to give them some form of instruction was any form of systematic, public instruction introduced and, of course, it was then made compulsory, and from then till now, that instruction has been added to and regulated, merely in response to the needs of the ever-intensifying economic struggle for existence of the individuals and the nations.

There has been no attempt to educate, because educated and thinking proletarians are not desired, merely trained ones—trained to do their masters' work like the trained stage-dogs.

There are two qualities possessed by man, which have been entirely overlooked in the past by our so-called educational authorities, which, however, play a great part in our lives and possess immense possibilities for the race, if taken in hand and properly trained or educated, that is, trained in a direction which will tend to increase the happiness and comfort of the race. The qualities I refer to are those of inquisitiveness and imagination. Take the first-mentioned one. It is a noble quality and, properly educated, a great power for progress and development.

Under existing conditions, a charge of being inquisitive contains a reflection on the conduct and good judgment of the person so charged and, of course, there is a wide difference between the man of science spending his whole life seeking to unravel the mysteries of nature and the old lady eagerly panting to discover what form of mischief her neighbor is hatching behind her drawn blinds. One represents the trained and properly directed quality, the other the untrained quality left to the unfettered instincts of the primeval savage.

A true education then would consist in training the qualities nature has implanted in the child so that they may be exercised for the happiness of the individual and the good of the whole race. Only by such a training of all the qualities (and they can all be trained in the right direction) can our race ever hope to develop into a higher and nobler state than the very questionable one we find ourselves in to-day.

Let our so-called educationalists, then, come out of their little corners, and, discarding their little trumpets, agree on a system of true education by which each mental quality the child possesses shall be developed to benefit the child and the race. They will find it expensive, of course, as no teacher can properly guide and educate the large number of children that our present instruction system requires of them; and equally, of course, I am sadly aware that the expense will prevent the adoption of any real system of education, which I fear must wait till the tottering, old profit system has cashed-in its last cheque.

Another subject, which might with advantage receive more attention than it does at present, is that of pure logic—I mean by that logic, unassociated with any other subject such as mathematics. Man possesses logical qualities, and should be properly educated; but as there is false logic, as well as true, care and watchful supervision would be necessary in its application when dealing with children.

Let me illustrate what I mean by two simple syllogisms:

First—(1) Your masters own the earth. (2) They kindly let you eat, drink and exist in return for your labor. (3) Therefore, it is your simple duty to love, honor and obey them to the utmost of your nature.

On the surface this seems true enough; but, more seriously considered, one finds it to be false, because the premises are false, and show that logic is not always to be relied upon—unless it be associated with true morality. In a somewhat different form the human race has been subjected to influences resembling the above for long centuries.

Second—(1) Your masters do not own the earth, but have unlawfully taken possession of it. (2) By being in possession they are able to enslave the rest of mankind. (3) Therefore, the only hope left to mankind is to retake the earth and work it for the good of all.

Finally, let us insist that our children be educated in the true morality, that is, in the observance of the one great, eternal, moral law, which the truest and greatest of earth's teachers referred to when he spoke of "The Law."

When wars do come, they fall upon the many, the producing class, who are the sufferers.—General Grant.

Dr. Gallant, Chiropractor, 712 Robson

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APPLY BOX "A," FEDERATIONIST OFFICE, 1129 HOWE STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Have Your Name on the Civic Voters' List

THE next municipal elections will be upon us again before we realize the fact. Elections are won by the people whose names are on the voters' list. No one should take it for granted that because his or her name was on the list last year that he or she should not register again this year. The Municipal act calls for a new list every year, and if names of electors are not on the new list they cannot vote.

Labor is out to win, and it can only succeed when every member does his or her bit. Therefore, every one should register their names with the city or municipal clerk.

Anyone owning property is entitled to vote for mayor, aldermen and money by-laws, PROVIDED ALWAYS HIS OR HER NAME IS ON THE VOTERS' LIST.

Anyone who is a bona fide tenant of a private house or an apartment house is entitled to vote for mayor and aldermen, PROVIDED ALWAYS HIS OR HER NAME IS ON THE VOTERS' LIST.

At the present time, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., in the city of Vancouver, at the city hall, in the city clerk's office, the new list for the next election is being revised. Be SURE AND GET YOUR NAME ON THAT LIST.

Similar conditions apply to South Vancouver, Point Grey, North Vancouver and Burnaby municipalities.

No matter where you reside you should REGISTER YOUR NAMES NOW, and then you will be in a position to register your protest on election day.

WM. DUNN,
Secretary Greater Vancouver Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party.